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HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR
1960

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Hoyland Nether Urban District Council

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960.

Councillor T. QUILTER, (Chairman).

- „ J. SIMPSON, J.P., (Chairman of the Council).
- „ B. DOYLE, (Vice Chairman of the Council).
- „ J. N. ASHMORE.
- „ L. BURTOFT.
- „ W. FORD.
- „ Mrs. M. GILLIS.
- „ W. HYDE.
- „ J. R. W. SHORT.
- „ H. SMITH.
- „ L. STEEPLE, (Resigned Oct. 1960).
- „ Mrs. B. WILDSMITH.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer :

J. J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

WILLIAM G. DANKS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. M. & F.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

H. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Health Inspectors :

M. J. O'BRIEN.

M. S. GRAY.

Clerk :

Miss P. FOGG.

Official Address of Medical Officer of Health :

Divisional Health Office,
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Mortomley Hall,
High Green, Nr. Sheffield.
Telephone : High Green 292.

Hoyland Nether Urban District Council

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1960.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Hoyland Nether Urban District Council**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Hoyland Nether Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1960. The report contains some information, chiefly statistical, and short comment about the extent of the Part III Services of the Local Health Authority as used within this district.

It is of interest to note that the Birth Rate continues to fall, and at 14.5 per 1,000 of the population it is the second lowest we have had in the district in the last 15 years (in 1952 the rate was 13.7). The rate compares unfavourably with that for the rest of the Country, including the Administrative County of the West Riding, and it is much below the last 15 year average for the district, which is 17.2. After application of the comparability factor the corrected Birth Rate was 14.2. The Crude Death Rate of 10.6 is also lower than last year, and compares favourably with that for the rest of the Country, including the West Riding Administrative County. The average Death Rate over the last 15 years was 10.2. On looking through the rates for that period of years one is struck by the relatively low Death Rate for the district. The corrected Death Rate was 12.7. On studying the table giving the principal causes of death one finds that Diseases of the Circulatory System, including Coronary Disease, accounted for a fraction over 36% of the total number of cases, and if we add the total number of Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System to this group it makes an all-in total of 46%. Malignant Disease accounted for slightly over 15%, and it is worth comment to note that there was no death from Lung Cancer during the year. Another point of interest is that approximately 15% were due to Diseases of the Respiratory System, of which more than half were cases of Bronchitis. There were, altogether, 9 deaths due to accidents, 3 of them being road accidents, where motor vehicles were involved, and 6 other accidents. Of those 6 accidents 3 were deaths due to accidents whilst at work and two young children, one being killed on the railway line and one as a result of choking. The female victim was a 78 year old who died as a result of a fall.

At this part of my report I would like to put on record the excellent work being done by the Hoyland Home Safety Committee. The enthusiasm amongst the members remained high throughout the year and I learn from my fieldworkers that the effect of this Committee's work is being felt throughout the district. I think I can say quite safely that there is a greater awareness of the dangers from home accidents amongst the residents in the Hoyland district than there was, say, 3 or 4 years ago. Although a great deal has been done by my Health Visitors and other members of my staff, this Committee is responsible for much propaganda work in the township. I would like to make an appeal in this report that anyone who feels he or she has a contribution to make to this social service, namely, the prevention of home accidents, would he or she communicate with my Department or with the Committee. I can assure such volunteers that their help would be most welcome.

I regret to have to report a steady rise in the Stillbirth Rate. In 1956 it was 36.2 and I thought that was getting rather high, but the next two years showed a 50% reduction, only to have an upward trend in 1959. This year, at 37.5 we have a rate which is far too high, getting on for nearly twice that for England and Wales and considerably more than that for the West Riding Administrative County. What is the reason for the increased Stillbirth Rate? I frankly admit I do not know. There are so many factors involved in the care of the expectant Mother, the emotional hazards, the actual stress and strain of life today amongst many people, to mention only two. These factors and many more must come into this problem. We await some indication of surveys which have been done in recent years into the cause of death in very early infancy, which latter are bound to give some sort of guide to the cause of the relatively high number of Stillbirths. We hope for some helpful advice in the near future.

When we look at the Infantile Mortality Rate, however, we have a very much more cheering picture. In 1959 we had the lowest Infantile Mortality Rate we had had since 1953, and I was very happy to know that it was then just half of what it was in the West Riding County and nearly half the national rate. This year, at 4.3 it is the lowest Infantile Mortality Rate on record. The rate was nearly one-fifth less than England and Wales and that of the West Riding Administrative County. This is a most satisfactory situation and the one death which occurred in a child within the first two weeks of life was due to a condition akin in some degree to stillbirth, namely "prematurity". One could hardly call this a preventable death. I suppose that this steady decline in the Infantile Death Rate over the last three years would indicate that the advice of Doctors, Nurses and other medico-social fieldworkers is bearing fruit. One

can only say that one hopes that this happy state of affairs will continue. As a matter of interest the average rate over the last 15 years is 26.8

The Infectious Diseases picture is very much better than that for 1959. Indeed there were less than half the total number of Infectious Diseases in 1960 compared with the previous year. There were six cases of Dysentery compared with none in 1959, but the incidence of Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia and Measles were lower than in 1959. Four cases of Food Poisoning were notified, the first such notifications we have had since 1955.

In that part of the report dealing with Sanitary Circumstances the Public Health Inspector has reported that the water supply is satisfactory. Every house in the district is supplied from a public water main and no standpipes exist in the district. During the year 95 samples of water were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination, and every one proved satisfactory. Of the total number of houses in the township 5,215 are connected to a main sewer, 24 have a private sewage disposal scheme to their respective premises which is satisfactory, and the remaining 11 are of the cesspool privy type, which might be called unsatisfactory. The Public Health Inspectorate maintain a careful watch on those cases, and are always prepared to give advice and help if asked.

In concluding this preamble to my report I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their sympathetic support throughout the year. I must also include in this the Clerk and the other officials of the Council for their continued help. I must put on record my thanks to Mr. Danks, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff for their loyal support and help throughout the year. I must also mention the valuable help that the whole staff gave willingly and cheerfully when we conducted open Poliomyelitis Immunisation sessions in the Offices of the Public Health Inspector, and when they acted as Door-keepers, Clerks, Medical Orderlies, and on occasion Crowd Regulators. I am grateful to them for this.

I want to acknowledge here, also, my indebtedness to my colleague, Dr. J. J. Smith, for her advice and co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF

The Hoyland Nether Urban District covers an acreage of 1,999 acres. The district is divided into four Wards and the acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows :—

Ward	Acreage.	No. of Houses.
Hoyland	259	1,801
Hoyland Common	374	1,202
St. Peter's	744	975
Elsecar	622	1,272
Total		5,250

The Rateable Value of the district is £114,621, whilst the product of a penny rate is £423 as at 1st April, 1961.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population. The Registrar-General has given his estimation of the population at mid-1960 as 15,890. This is an increase of 30 on the figure for 1959.

Births. There were 231 live births registered in the district during the year. Of these, 113 were male and 118 female. This is 13 less than the figure for 1959. There were 6 illegitimate births, 2 male and 4 female.

Still-Births. There were 9 still-births during the year, (4 male and 5 female). There were no illegitimate still-births.

Deaths. 169 deaths were attributed to the district. This figure is 10 less than the figure for 1959.

Set out below are tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with rates for England and Wales and for the Administrative County of the West Riding.

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U.D.
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LIVE BIRTHS

(Rates per 1,000 of the Population)

1960	17.1	16.9	14.5
1959	16.5	16.5	15.4
1958	16.4	16.7	16.3
1957	16.1	16.6	16.3
1956	15.7	16.4	16.9

DEATHS (Crude Death Rate)

1960	.....	.....	11.5	11.5	10.6
1959	.....	.....	11.6	11.6	11.3
1958	.....	.....	11.7	11.9	11.3
1957	.....	.....	11.5	11.7	9.7
1956	.....	.....	11.7	11.8	10.3

STILL BIRTHS

(Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)

1960	.....	.....	19.7	22.4	37.5
1959	.....	.....	20.7	20.4	24.0
1958	.....	.....	21.6	22.8	15.3
1957	.....	.....	22.4	23.9	15.3
1956	.....	.....	23.0	23.1	36.2

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Infective Diseases						Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory						1	—	1
Syphilitic disease						1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases						—	1	1
Cancer								
Stomach						5	4	9
Breast						—	4	4
Other sites including Leukaemia						5	9	14
Diabetes						—	1	1
Nervous System								
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System						9	7	16
Circulatory System								
Coronary Disease, Angina						17	7	24
Hypertension with Heart Disease						1	1	2
Other Heart Diseases						6	14	20
Other Circulatory Diseases						13	3	16
Respiratory System								
Influenza						—	1	1
Pneumonia						3	4	7
Bronchitis						11	5	16
Other Diseases of Respiratory System						2	—	2

Digestive System

Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
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Genito-Urinary System

Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2

Violence

Motor Vehicle accidents	3	—	3
All other accidents	5	1	6

Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	7	12	19
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AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Under 1 year	8	10	7	3	1
1 to 2 years	1	—	2	—	—
2 to 5 years	—	1	1	1	4
5 to 15 years	1	1	1	—	—
15 to 25 years	1	2	—	2	1
25 to 45 years	7	7	10	11	10
45 to 65 years	36	33	32	40	37
65 years and over.....	109	99	126	122	116
Total	163	153	179	179	169

Infantile Mortality. There was one death of an infant under the age of 1 year (male), equivalent to a rate of 4.3 per 1,000 live births.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR

Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U.D.
1960	21.7	22.5	4.3
1959	22.0	24.0	12.3
1958	22.5	24.4	27.1
1957	23.0	26.4	38.8
1956	23.8	27.1	30.1

**TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION OF
INFANTILE DEATHS.**

Cause of Death				Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	....	....	....	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	....	....	....	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1959	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
1958	....	....	....	2	1	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	7
1957	....	....	....	6	1	—	—	7	1	1	—	1	10
1956	....	....	....	5	1	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	8

Maternal Mortality. There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Epidemic Diseases. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years.

DISEASE	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebo-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	1

Inquests were held on 13 occasions and in 16 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births	231
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	14.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	2.6
Still-births	9
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	37.5
Total Live and Still-births	24.0
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1

Infant Mortality Rates.

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	4.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	4.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	4.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births).	—
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births	37.5

Maternal Mortality (including abortion).

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis. During the year a total of 207 cases of Infectious Disease were notified.

Set out below are tables which are self-explanatory.

DISEASE	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Dysentery	6	—	8	2	1
Scarlet Fever	21	55	32	45	28
Pneumonia	18	22	20	34	40
Whooping Cough	9	1	84	3	18
Measles	147	395	6	349	21
Erysipelas	2	3	—	4	6
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	4	2
Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	—	—	2	—	2
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	207	476	152	441	119

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(per 1,000 of Population).

Disease	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Hoyland Nether U.D.
Scarlet Fever	0.70	0.93	1.32
Pneumonia	0.32	0.32	1.13
Measles	3.48	2.81	9.25
Whooping Cough	1.27	1.95	0.57
Erysipelas	0.06	0.08	0.13
Dysentery	0.95	0.58	0.37
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.01	0.00	0.00
(Non-Paralytic)	0.00	0.00	0.00

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	Age Group	Age Group												TOTALS	
		0—1 yr.	1—2 yrs.	2—3 yrs.	3—4 yrs.	4—5 yrs.	5—10 yrs.	10—15 yrs.	15—25 yrs.	25—35 yrs.	35—45 yrs.	45—65 yrs.	65 and over		Unknown
Measles	...	9	10	17	24	15	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	147
Scarlet Fever	...	—	2	2	2	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Whooping Cough	...	1	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Acute Pneumonia	...	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	5	3	4	1	—	—	18
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
Food Poisoning	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis (Para.)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Non-Para.)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	...	11	14	22	27	24	84	1	4	7	4	5	1	3	207

Scarlet Fever. During the year 21 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, which was 34 less than in the year 1959. The attack rate for the disease was 1.32, which was much higher than that for England and Wales and the West Riding Administrative County for the same period. The cases were spread out fairly evenly throughout the year except in the second quarter. There were six cases in the first quarter, two in the second, eight in the third and five in the fourth. The principal age group affected was the 5 to 10 years which accounted for more than half the number. The disease was mild in type, and I had no reports at all of any unhappy sequelae. Every case notified was thoroughly investigated, the homes visited by the members of my Public Health Inspector's staff, and advice and help was given when required. Of the 21 cases notified, 14 cases were admitted to Hospital.

Diphtheria. During the year there were no cases of Diphtheria notified, which is 12 years, at least, since there was a positive case of Diphtheria in the Hoyland district. One case notified 11 years ago turned out to be negative after Hospital investigation. Every effort is made to maintain active immunisation against the disease, but during the year the response to our efforts was rather less than it was in 1959. There were 227 children who received the primary protection and of these 169 were under the age of 5 years and 58 between the ages of 5 and 15 years. Only 109 5-year olds received reinforcing doses of the antigen, principally at the first School Medical Examination after their admission to School. I am rather anxious that the numbers coming forward for this protective measure will not fall below the safety level. It is not an easy exercise these days to persuade parents of young children to have this protective measure. The emphasis seems to have changed from Diphtheria to other things, and it will only change back again to Diphtheria when, alas, the disease reappears in our midst. I am of the opinion it will only reappear protective measure persists over a period of time. We, in our Clinics, when the level of immunity has fallen below the danger level. This School Medical Inspections and the Health Visitors in their home visiting, do all we can to keep up an interest in the immunisation programmes, and we hope that there will be a correspondingly enthusiastic response to our efforts.

Poliomyelitis. For the third successive year we have had no Poliomyelitis to report from the Hoyland Nether Urban District. One feels that one is justified in saying that this is probably due to the fact that there have been large numbers of the population protected against the disease. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is continuing and is available, (at the time of writing the report), between the ages of 6 months and 40 years.

During 1960 the demand for immunisation was not as great as one would have hoped it to be, but at open sessions and at the “invitation” sessions the numbers maintained a reasonable average. It was difficult to understand why some failed to turn up for the second injection (one injection only is of no use at all), and in some cases after invitation many did not turn up for their third injection. There might have been valid reasons for this, but it is difficult to understand why this vitally protective measure should be so, apparently, casually dismissed by some people. The year previously, when we had the untimely death of a popular Sportsman in the Country, saw crowds rushing for immunisation. We do not want to have a death or a succession of paralytic cases to stimulate a desire amongst those unprotected to seek immunisation. Surely it is enough to be warned that the danger from Poliomyelitis exists, but that a large degree of protection is offered free of charge just for the coming to get it.

It is very difficult for me to give the exact number of persons protected within the Hoyland district. There is a considerable overlap in that some residents receive their protection in Barnsley, Wombwell, Rotherham, and some at work in other districts within the Division. Similarly, there are people who have received immunisation against the disease in Hoyland who do not live in Hoyland but who work there, and who presented themselves for immunisation when the vaccinating team visited the Works. This happens fairly generally throughout the Country, and, of course, in this Division it is no exception. Therefore, I can only give figures which relate to the whole Division, and these I give below.

**Persons who received two injections during year ended
31st December, 1960.**

Months	Age Group 1933—1942	Age Group 1943—1960	Age Group Prior to 1933, but under 40-years	Others
January—March	350	176	30	17
April—June	325	100	176	77
July—September	320	51	202	29
October—December ...	134	105	276	—
TOTAL	1,129	432	684	123

Total number of persons who received three injections during the year ended 31st December, 1960 10,481.

Whooping Cough. During the year 9 cases of Whooping Cough were notified, 4 in the second quarter and 3 in the third. This gives an attack rate of 0.57 per 1,000 of the population, which is a very much more favourable rate than that for the rest of the Country. The 9 cases were all under the age of 10 years and none of them, so far as my records could tell me, had received protection by immunisation.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is available at the Clinic and from the family Doctor. During the year 161 children received this protection and I feel that the demand for the protection is still there. With the combined antigens that are used now, Whooping Cough is usually incorporated and the immunisation is given more or less as a routine measure to young children.

Measles. 147 cases of Measles were notified during the year. The district remained almost free from the disease for the first six or seven months of the year, and this was to be expected following the rather high incidence we had in 1959. There was a sharp rise in the figures during the latter part of the year, with 14 cases notified in the third quarter and 132 in the fourth. It looked as if we were once more experiencing a minor epidemic of the disease in the district.

I had no report of any serious form which the disease took in any part of the district, and I have no reports of any unexpected complications experienced by any of the victims.

My main anxiety about a disease like this visiting the district is to try and stress its extreme infectivity. This is a very highly infectious disease, and if a susceptible is in the vicinity of a case either incubating the disease or recovering from it, then the chances of the susceptible escaping the infection are slender indeed. I still think that the disease is not taken seriously enough by many people, serious both from the fact that it is highly infectious and secondly that it can be a serious disease with devastating complications. It is unfair for parents to allow children incubating the disease or just recovering from the disease to intermix with their young friends unless the Doctor says it is safe to do so. I advise all parents of young children to ask for medical help when a child shows symptoms of a "severe cold" when Measles are in the district. If the child is incubating the disease he is at his most highly infectious state. This is the

time when medical advice is necessary. Similarly, when the child has recovered from the worst of the disease it is advisable to call for medical advice before allowing the child to return to normal activity.

Tuberculosis. There were four cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, two less than we had in 1959. They were all Pulmonary cases and all were under the care of the Chest Physician either at home or in Hospital.

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—35 years	—	—	—	—
35—45 years	—	1	—	—
45—65 years	2	1	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	2	—	—

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1955, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

As I mentioned in my report for 1959, it is still encouraging to note a further decline in the number of notifications of this disease. One feels that Tuberculosis does not have the same finality about it that it used to have. Modern methods of treatment and more efficient means of early diagnosis have eliminated the terrors of Tuberculosis in many respects.

We have in the Department here a Health Visitor who is specially designated for Tuberculosis environmental work. She visits Clinics conducted by the Chest Physician, or one of his staff, and she maintains a very strong liason between the home and the Clinic which is of great value to the patient's well-being. She also maintains a strong liason between the home and this Department, and all social benefits and help which are available are provided when required. During the year ten patients received extra nourishment provided by the West Riding County Council Care and After-care Committee. This is provided to those cases whom the Chest Physician considers require it and each receives two pints of milk free of charge each day. During the year 5,286 pints of milk were provided in the Hoyland Urban District for these cases.

B.C.G. Vaccination. The scheme for vaccination of the 13/14 year old Schoolchildren with B.C.G. was continued during the year. The School concerned was Kirk Balk, and at the 1960 sessions 177 children were tested, 45 proving to be positive and 132 negative. The 132 who were negative were submitted for vaccination, but on the date of the exercise only 129 children attended. Tested with those 177 were the 82 children who were vaccinated in 1959, to ascertain whether or not they had been converted to Mantoux Positive, i.e. successfully vaccinated. The results showed that 80 were successfully converted and 2 were doubtful, although sufficiently reacting not to necessitate revaccination.

In my report for 1959 I mentioned that we were using the Freeze Dried Vaccine, which was a much more convenient Vaccine to use as it was always available and could be kept under shelf conditions for twelve months provided the temperature did not rise too high. I mentioned that I was not so certain about the results, but it is obvious that the Freeze Dried Vaccine was highly satisfactory. Incidentally, the Vaccine used in 1960 was the Liquid Vaccine.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.

Just before the close of the year we had a visit from the Mass Radiography Unit which set up station in the Welfare Hall, Hoyland. In the middle of December I received a short report of the survey and these are the statistics.

	Males	Females	Total
Total attendance, 70 mm. film.			
1183 Males and 701 Females			
Total attendance, Large film.	1231	758	1989
48 Males and 57 Females			
Passed on initial film, 70 mm.			
1075 Males and 677 Females			
Passed on initial film, Large film	1122	731	1853
47 Males and 54 Females			
Recalled for large film	86	24	110
Failed to attend for recall large film	—	1	1
Passed on recall large film	15	12	27
Recalled for medical interview after large film	71	11	82
Recalled for medical interview without large film	23	3	26
Referred to Chest Clinic	36	6	42
Referred to own Doctor	57	8	65
No action cases after interview	1	—	1

Included in the above figures are the 105 children who attended as Mantoux positives for large films. All were passed as clear with the exception of one boy and three girls who have been referred for further investigation.

In sending me these few statistics, Dr. Sherburn, the Medical Director of the Unit mentioned that the attendance of the general public was less by 700 compared with the number who visited the Unit in 1958, when it last visited Hoyland. There were 300 less than the number who attended in 1955. I do not think that failure in our publicity of this event could be the cause, for every medium for advertising such procedure was used to the full.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

There was no occasion to use the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 or the Amendment Act, 1951, during the year under review.

FOOD POISONING.

I am sorry to have to report that during 1960 there were four cases of Food Poisoning notified, 2 during the first quarter and 2 during the fourth quarter. One of the cases which occurred in the first quarter was admitted to Hospital and the two cases which occurred in the second quarter, a Mother and a baby, were transferred from the Hallamshire Maternity Hospital to Lodge Moor Hospital in Sheffield. Exhaustive investigations were made by the staff of the Health Department to try and find the origin of the infection, but without success. The causal organism, ascertained after laboratory tests, was stated to be *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

There were also six cases of Dysentery which one could suggest was allied in some respects to Food Poisoning, and those cases occurred one in the first quarter and five in the second quarter. The case which occurred early in the year was admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, but the remaining five cases were all treated at home. In the latter five cases two families were involved, three members in one and two members in the other. Here again exhaustive enquiries were made by the Public Health Department staff, including the taking of specimens for Laboratory analysis, but although we maintained close supervision until the infection had died out we never were able to find the origin of the disease.

When cases of Food Poisoning or an infectious condition like Dysentery occurs in a family we generally get a notification without delay. Members of the Department immediately visit the home to discuss the whole problem with the household and insist upon obtaining specimens from each member of the family for transmission to the Laboratory. This has got to be done until each member of the family gives three successive negative specimens. Besides this close super-

vision to collect specimens the staff try to find out any contacts there might have been who might be at risk, or indeed who might be symptomless carriers and who, therefore, require much more persistent supervision. Happily, in the cases in your district during the year we did not have this difficulty, but the presence of six cases of Dysentery necessitated quite a lot of investigation.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During 1960 the staff of the Health Department continued to do all we could in the field of Health Education. In the introduction to this report I mentioned the Home Safety Committee, and paid tribute to the excellent propaganda work done by that Committee. A Home Safety Week was held in the Hoyland district, from the 19th to the 25th June. The Week began with a Church Service on the Sunday attended by the Chairman and other members of the Council, and the official opening of the week's proceedings was performed by the Member of Parliament for the district, Mr. J. J. Mendelson. During that week film shows, film talk lectures, demonstrations, etc. were given to various groups of people, Schools' Youth Clubs, Pensioners' Associations, Church Organisations, etc. I, personally, gave two lectures, one in School and one to Pensioners, dealing with Home Safety. Fire Brigade, Gas and Electricity undertakings also provided speakers at other meetings. I think the week was successful, and as mentioned previously in this report I feel that there is a greater interest amongst the people in this subject of Home Safety.

The usual routine amount of Health Education was continued by the Health Visiting Staff at the Discussion Groups held in connection with Mothercraft and Ante-natal Care. The year saw us increase our supply of visual aid material, and we now possess in the Department most of that which is used for group teaching and small group lecturing sessions. It is not an easy matter to get a group of people interested in health subjects, but it is amazing how Mothers at Clinics and expectant Mothers at Ante-natal Clinics seem to want to discuss problems and seem to be very interested in the Health Education projects which are discussed at the meetings.

During the year, too, I again had the privilege of giving a talk to the Senior Girls at the Kirk Balk School, and I find here that there is an increasing interest in health matters. I am grateful for the support I received from the Head Teacher and her staff and for the encouragement of this interest in health matters.

During the year I was invited to give a talk to a Youth Club on the subject of Venereal Disease. I felt rather diffident about tackling this subject with a young mixed group, and in consequence I decided to split the Youth Club into male and female, and on successive

evenings I spoke to the boys and I arranged for one of the County Venereal Disease Social workers, a State Registered Nurse and Qualified Health Visitor to talk with the girls.

The discussions after the talks and, indeed, the general feeling of interest in health matters as a whole struck me as being most interesting. I felt that these young people had a healthy interest in the health problems of the day and I was very glad indeed to have the opportunity to discuss matters with them. I hope to visit them again.

During the year, also, my Chief Public Health Inspector gave a talk to the senior pupils in the Kirk Balk School and he, too, experienced this increasing interest in matters dealing with public health and hygiene.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals. The General Hospitals in Barnsley and Sheffield serve the Hoyland district and Kendray Hospital, Barnsley and Lodge Moor, Sheffield, deal with Infectious Diseases. Maternity cases are dealt with at the Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown, the St. Helen's Hospital, Barnsley, and occasionally the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield.

Laboratory Facilities.

The two Public Health Service Laboratories, one at Wakefield and one at the City General Hospital, Sheffield, carry out all laboratory work.

Mortuary.

Accommodation is available at the Sanitary Depot, West Street, Hoyland, and serves the whole area.

Ambulance Service.

The service operating from the Ambulance Station at Hoyland remains the same. During 1960 the Base Transmitter was transferred from Kirk Balk School to the Water Tower at Hawshaw Lane, giving a wider radio coverage and making for much improved radio reception. A shorter working week has necessitated a redeployment of labour, but the new Telephone Service whereby the Hoyland Station is the Distributing Depot for all West Riding County Council Ambulance requests to the Sheffield area, has streamlined the system, making for greater control and easier operation.

CLINICS.

Tuberculosis.

Cases are referred to the Chest Clinic at 46, Church Street, Barnsley, which is held each Wednesday. Full investigations and X-rays are carried out on all patients and contacts. The Health Visitor who is responsible for the Tuberculosis visiting in the area attends this Clinic and acts as a liaison officer.

Child Welfare.

Below are the tables showing the various Clinics held within the Hoyland Nether Urban District and, in certain cases, figures indicating the number of attendances during 1960.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions	Total Number of attendances during the year	
		Number who attended for first time during 1960	Children up to 5 years
HOYLAND Miners' Welfare Institute. Dr. J. Allott, Miss H. Goodman (assisted by Mrs. Milner)	Tuesday p.m.	344	2,603
HOYLAND COMMON Rockingham Youth Centre. Dr. D. J. Fairclough Miss H. Goodman, Mrs. N. Milner	Thursday p.m.	154	1,326

ANTE-NATAL AND OTHER CLINICS.

Name and Address of Clinic Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances
HOYLAND Miners' Welfare Institute. Dr. D. J. Fairclough, Miss H. Goodman.	Monday p.m.	271

Other Clinics conducted in the same above premises are :—

Minor Ailments; School; Ophthalmological;

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes; Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Speech Therapy is provided at a group clinic at 6 Victoria Road, Barnsley.

The Child Welfare Clinic ceased to be held in St. Peter's

Parish Hall on the 30th September. The service was transferred to Rockingham Youth Centre in November. The accommodation at the latter Centre is limited to a certain extent and the distribution of Baby Foods was hampered in the early stages of the Clinic service. Welfare Foods, however, were available from one of the local shops quite near the Rockingham Centre, and the usual Baby Foods were still available at the Child Welfare Centre in Hoyland.

HEALTH VISITING.

Hoyland Common.

Health Visitor.		Address.	Telephone No.
Miss H. Goodman	.....	33 Sycamore Road, Ecclesfield.	
Mrs. N. Milner (Part-time Asst.)	.....	25 Regent Street, Hoyland Common.	

Elsecar, Platts Common.

Miss H. Goodman	.....	33 Sycamore Road, Ecclesfield.	
Mrs. N. Milner (Part-time Asst.)	.....	25 Regent Street, Hoyland Common.	

Hoyland.

Miss H. Goodman	.....	33 Sycamore Road, Ecclesfield.	
Mrs. N. Milner (Part-time Asst.)	.....	25 Regent Street, Hoyland Common.	

Once again there is an acute shortage of Health Visitors in the Hoyland area. This is despite local and National Press advertisements. In July Miss Goodman was appointed to the area, following her successful passing of the Health Visitors' Examination. Mrs. Milner, a part-time Assistant Health Visitor, is still employed in the area, and some help is provided by members of the staff from other parts of the Division. It is hoped that in 1961 the staffing position will improve.

Due to re-organisation within the Division Miss Power was transferred, with effect 1st November, to the Penistone area, and Mrs. Spencer to the Hoyland area. Mrs. Spencer left the service with effect 30th November.

To help to overcome the acute shortage another part-time Assistant Health Visitor will commence on the 3rd January, 1961.

The Health Visitor is the family visitor, and visits all homes in the district, teaching the principles of healthy living and advising on all social and environmental problems. In addition to being responsible for the running of the Child Welfare Centres, Clinics and teaching Health Education, she undertakes full School Nursing duties.

On the 1st March, 1960, the scheme commenced whereby all babies between 4 and 6 weeks of age were tested for Phenylketonuria. This is a new and important part of the Health Visitor's duties. During 1960 no positive cases were ascertained in the area.

The total number of visits made by the Health Visiting staff year under review was 2,670.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

During 1960 Miss Walker and Mrs. Hoyland provided the Midwifery service in the area, with help from the Relief Nurses during off-duty or periods when case loads were heavy. Both Midwives are mobile and able to administer Gas and Air Analgesia. During the year they received training in the use of Trilene, and it is hoped at the beginning of 1961 to provide them with the necessary machines to administer this Analgesia.

The Mothercraft Classes continue to be held each Wednesday afternoon at the Miners' Welfare, where expectant mothers are given demonstrations and talks to prepare them for their confinement. Both Midwives attend the Ante-natal Clinic and administer Gas and Air Analgesia.

During 1960 these Midwives attended 74 confinements—54 cases in the capacity of Midwives and 20 as Maternity Nurses. Of all the cases attended, 44 received the benefits of Gas and Air Analgesia, a reduction of 14 as compared with the number of cases receiving Gas and Air Analgesia in 1959.

Midwives as at 31st December, 1960 :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
Miss N. Walker	....8 Skiers Hall, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3104
Mrs. K. Hoyland	....20 Clough Road, Hoyland.	Hoyland 3165

HOMENURSING.

Home Nursing in the Hoyland Nether Urban District is carried out by the following nurses :—

Hoyland Nether.

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
Mrs. M. Bramley	...16 Mell Avenue, Hoyland.	Hoyland 2181
Mrs. A. M. O'Hara24 Lilac Crescent, Hoyland.	Hoyland 3307

Hoyland Common.

Mrs M. Firth35 Tinker Lane, Hoyland Common.	Hoyland 2249
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The position regarding Nursing staff for the Home Nursing Service remained unchanged during 1960.

As all the Home Nurses are mobile, all the needs of the area should be dealt with in a prompt manner, and provide a wide and varied service to Hoyland.

As compared with the previous year there were 5 less cases and 1,765 more visits. During the year 332 cases were visited and 10,038 visits were made. A decrease in the number of cases visited and an increase in the number of visits made as compared with the previous year is consistent with the statistics of the whole of the Division.

FOR INFORMATION. NURSING STAFF AS AT 1st JULY, 1961.

Health Visitors.

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
Miss H. Goodman	....33 Sycamore Road, Ecclesfield.	
Mrs. N. Milner (Part-time Asst.)	....25 Regent Street, Hoyland Common.	
Mrs. P. J. Battams (Part-time Asst.)	....2 Grange View, Blacker Hill, Nr. Barnsley.	

Home Nurses.

Mrs. M. Bramley	....16 Mell Avenue, Hoyland.	Hoyland 2181
Mrs. A. M. O'Hara	....20 Clough Road, Hoyland.	Hoyland 3165
Mrs. M. Firth	....35 Tinker Lane, Hoyland Common.	Hoyland 2249

Midwives.

Miss N. Walker	....8 Skiers Hall, Elsecar.	Hoyland 3104
Mrs. M. C. Joll	....Croft Holme, Market Street, Hoyland.	Hoyland 2377

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

During 1960 a total of 28,517 Domestic Help hours were provided in the Hoyland Nether Urban District. In all 32 Domestic Helps were employed, attending 126 cases. Of the total 89 were continued from 1959, the remainder being new cases.

The types of cases where Domestic Help Service was made available are classified as follows :—

Maternity Cases	.....	9
Tuberculosis Cases	.....	—
General Cases, over 65 years	.....	106
General Cases, under 65 years	.....	5
Others	.....	6
		<hr/> 126 <hr/>

This service continues to provide help to the old people, helping them to remain in their own homes. In addition to assisting them with their domestic work the Home Help prevents loneliness to some extent although it must, of course, be realised that neighbourly interest and the attention of their own family are of paramount importance in the prevention of loneliness. The Home Helps employed in the service are very capable women and many of them give help outside the scope of their duties.

There was only an increase of two cases during 1960 as compared with 1959, with an increase of 362 hours. The position, therefore, regarding the provision of Home Helps in the Hoyland Nether area appears to be static.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health Act (an Act to repeal the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1930-38) received the Royal assent on the 29th July, 1959, and became effective as from the 1st November, 1960. The proposed changes are designed to give the maximum encouragement to persons suffering from any form of mental disorder to seek treatment promptly and voluntarily; at the same time it ensures that there is adequate restraint and safeguards where patients, in their own interests or for the safety of others, must be compulsorily admitted to Hospitals and detained during treatment.

Prior to the 1st November, 1960, mental illness and mental subnormality were dealt with in two separate and distinct ways and with separate staff. It was felt that with the introduction of the new Act all members of the Mental Health Team should be all-purpose workers. Changes of this kind take time and so the staff services operative before the Act will continue to be available.

The West Riding is served by nine large Mental Hospitals. It was decided to divide the County into seven Mental Health Areas, each based on a Mental Hospital, each area to be self contained with regard to Social Workers. It was possible to do this because two of the Hospitals are outside the County but could be incorporated satisfactorily into the general scheme for one or other of the remaining seven areas. It is hoped in time to have seven areas fully staffed, with a Senior Mental Welfare Officer in each, covering the areas served by the following Mental Hospitals :—

Scalebor Park, Burley in Wharfedale.

Naburn and Bootham Park Hospital, York.

Clifton Hospital, York.

Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield.

Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield.

Storthes Hall Hospital, Kirkburton, Nr. Huddersfield.

Menston Hospital, Menston, Near Leeds.

From the 1st November, 1960, with the seven Senior Mental Welfare Officers appointed, and the promise of the additional staff, this new Mental Health Act became operative and the tremendous task of co-ordinating a close liaison with Mental Hospitals, General Practitioners, Psychiatrists and other services best suited to the particular Mental Health Area.

At the 1st November there was a Senior Mental Welfare Officer operating in the Catchment Area of Storthes Hall Hospital and your District Council comes within this area. One Mental Welfare Officer and the part-time services of another were available at Divisional level when the service commenced.

It is too early to give any indication as to how the service is developing, but it is hoped that by the scheme outlined a service will arise which will serve the needs of the mentally ill.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in the Hoyland Nether Urban District during 1960 was as follows :—

National Dried Milk—1,237 tins

Cod Liver Oil—964 bottles.

Vitamin A and D Tablets—646 (packets of 45).

Orange Juice—6,179 bottles.

These foods are issued at the following centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated :—

Address of Premises	Days	Times
STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge ...	Tuesday Friday	10—12 a.m.
PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone ... Mr. A. Dyson, Town End, Thurlstone	Monday During shop hours.	1.30—3.30 p.m. 10—12 a.m.
PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT: Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne Private House, Mrs. Pratt, Fir tree, Thurgoland Stocksbridge Co-op, Crane Moor, Sheffield Mrs. Thicket, Post Office, Oxspring	Alternate Wednesdays On application at house (except Sundays) During shop hours. During shop hours.	2—4 p.m. 1.30—3.30 p.m. 2—4 p.m. 11—12 a.m.
HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT: Mrs. Taylor, 70 Sheffield Road, Hoyland Common Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland ...	Thursday Tuesday	2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m.
WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT: Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapelton Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green, Colley Estate Clinic, Wordsworth Ave., Sheffield 5 ... Clinic, Methodist Chapel, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Tankersley Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley ...	Thursday Tuesday Wednesday Tuesdays Monday Wednesday Thursday Alternate Mondays Wednesday Alternate Tuesdays	2—4 p.m. 11—12 a.m. 2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m. 2—4 p.m. 1.30—3.30 p.m.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The West Riding County Council established throughout its area a Chiropody Service to cater for the needs of the aged (i.e. persons of pensionable age), the physically handicapped (i.e. a person suffering from a handicap which is directly associated with the need for chiropody, or a handicap which in itself would prevent him attending to his own feet, e.g. the blind), and the expectant Mother. The treatment, subject to need, will continue for a year or for a shorter period if that shorter period completes the treatment.

There are two ways in providing this service :—

- (1) a direct service provided by the Local Health Authority, or
- (2) a grant-in-aid from the Local Health Authority to a Voluntary Association who was providing or would provide such a service.

Those patients who by reason of illness or other handicap, and whose Doctor has so certified them as being unable to travel to the fixed Clinic, may have domiciliary treatment.

The scheme came into operation on the 1st February, and the first Clinic held in St. Peter's Parish Hall was on the 28th April. The service was transferred to the Community Centre on the 27th September. On the 9th June a service organised by the Darby & Joan Club and approved by the County Council for grant-in-aid was commenced at the Surgery of a local Chiropodist.

If a person requires chiropody treatment an application is made on a specified form to the Divisional Medical Officer for formal approval, and the Chiropodist operating in the area is duly notified and he or she will, in turn, offer an appointment by postcard to the applicant.

During the first few months of the service, like all new schemes, there were some little points of difficulty to overcome and some sluggishness in the routine duties. Before the end of the year everything was working satisfactorily and all applicants for treatment were dealt with almost as soon as approval was obtained in the Divisional Medical Officer's Department. There was, in effect, no waiting time at all.

A total of 86 persons (5 handicapped and 81 Pensioners) received treatment by the direct service. In all there were 239 treatments given, 15 of which were given to the 5 handicapped cases. At the same time this service provided 104 domiciliary treatments to 34 Pensioners and 6 handicapped persons. The Voluntary Association provided 117 treatments for 29 Pensioners at the Chiropodist's Surgery, whilst 18 patients received 75 treatments in their own homes. The demand for the service was increasing every month and at the end of the year we were going into the question of the possibility of extension of the direct service.

Each patient receives six treatments a year if that number is required. On the other hand if, in the opinion of the Chiropodist, more than six treatments will be necessary, a formal application is made for this extended treatment and in most cases it is approved.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

(Prepared by Mr. W. G. Danks)

Water Supplies.

During the year 95 samples were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination. All the samples were satisfactory.

All the houses in the district are supplied from public water mains to a sink inside each house. There are no public stand pipes.

The following information is supplied by Mr. T. Beswick, Engineer and Manager to the Dearne Valley Water Board.

Hoyland Township Area Water Supplies—1960.

The water supply throughout the year was well maintained and the quality of the water supplies as shown by the bacteriological results of 95 samples has been 'Satisfactory' in all cases.

The laying of 2" and 3" water mains for the housing schemes off Barber Street and Cobcar Lane has been in advance of the housing requirements.

A new 3 inch main has been laid in Vernon Street, Hoyland to replace a defective 2 inch main.

The Tinker Lane main was reconditioned by scraping.

Seventeen fractured (burst) mains have been repaired.

An elevated 20,000 gallons capacity steel plate service reservoir has been erected in the reservoir grounds at Hoyland Law off Hawshaw Lane for the supply of water to the high level properties in Coronation Street, Crown Street and at the junction of Upper Hoyland Road with Hawshaw Lane.

To maintain the water volumes in this High Level Tank, 30 ft. above ground level, a small precast unit concrete pumphouse has been erected to house an automatically float controlled electric power centrifugal pumping set.

Steady progress is still being made with the improvement of the house service pipes, where an excessive number of houses are being supplied by one pipe only.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE FOR 1960.

Month	Rainfall	Maximum Temper- ature	Minimum Temper- ature
January 	7.39	44	24
February 	2.78	54	24
March 	1.69	50	26
April .... .... ....	.47	60	34
May 	1.25	80	40
June 	1.28	70	50
July 	2.25	60	52
August 	4.96	68	50
September 	2.73	58	44
October 	7.00	54	40
November 	5.21	46	32
December 	2.88	42	24

Temperature taken in the shade with a fahrenheit thermometer at Elsecar Sewage Works 170 feet above sea level. Readings taken at 9 a.m. each day for the previous 24 hours.

Hottest Day, 1959	.....	5th July	.....	.....	82°
Hottest Day, 1960	.....	10th May	.....	.....	80°
Coldest Day, 1959	.....	15th & 29th January			20°
Coldest Day, 1960	.....	13th Jan., 13th Feb. and 6th December	.....		24°
Greatest rainfall for one month 1959—April	.....	.....	.....		5.21 ins.
Greatest rainfall for one month 1960—January	.....	.....			7.39 ins.
Total rainfall 1959	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.31 ins.
Total rainfall 1960	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.89 ins.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Both the Shortwood and Elsecar works are producing a satisfactory effluent and in consequence no complaints have arisen from the inspections carried out by the Rivers Board.

There were no extensions made to sewers during the year.

Regular emptying of cesspools at Distillery Side, Footrill and Tingle Bridge is being carried out.

Closet Accomodation.

The following statement shows the number of the various types of sanitary conveniences in use in the district at the close of the year.

Type	Number
Water closets	5,748
Privies	1
Pail closets	10
Total	5,759

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is carried out by direct labour, the staff consisting of one foreman, three motor drivers, twelve loaders, one salvage worker and one tipman.

The Public Cleansing Service transport at the 31st March, 1961 was as follows :—

No. 3 Motor—

Shelvoke and Drewry Limited Diesel engine. 11 cubic yards capacity. All steel side loading body. (Registered 1/11/60)

No. 4 Motor—

Shelvoke and Drewry Limited Diesel engine. 13 cubic yards capacity. All steel side loading body. (Registered 1/5/58)

No. 6 Motor—

Shelvoke and Drewry Limited Petrol engine. 16 - 18 yards capacity. All steel rear loading body. Fore and Aft Tipper. (Registered 18/4/53)

The maintenance of vehicles is a constant worry, although the Council employ a mechanic, unfortunately he works the same hours as the rest of the workmen. Vehicles are taken off the job to be repaired and serviced instead of being attended to on another shift. Repair facilities are not good and I am not at all satisfied with the present position.

The information and statistics in this section of the report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1961.

Collection.

By and large a good year with no snow falls to contend with, heavy and continuous rain taking its place. Up to Christmas the sickness rate was not unduly heavy but when the influenza epidemic reached the district, there was a period when exactly half the staff were off duty. However, additional temporary men were engaged, overtime was worked and our usual weekly collection was restored.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 SECTION 75 PROVISION AND MAINTENANCE OF DUSTBINS

Having undertaken to provide and maintain dustbins under the terms of section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 388 dustbins were issued during the year. Of this number 131 were issued to Council houses, 248 to privately owned properties and 9 for trade refuse purposes.

The total cost of the bins amounted to £771 3s. 0d. which includes £97 0s. 0d. in purchase tax.

Refuse Receptacles.

Ward	Privy Middens	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland	—	—	1,917	1,917
Hoyland Common	—	1	1,236	1,237
St. Peter's	1	—	1,025	1,026
Elsecar	—	9	1,296	1,305
Totals	1	10	5,474	5,485

Summary of Work Done.

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins	257,957	2,319	8,367	14	0
Privy Middens	9	2	5	0	0
Pails	605	13	33	16	0
Total	258,571	2,334	8,406	10	0
Trade Refuse	5,911	732	543	9	0
Grand Total	264,482	3,066	8,949	19	0

Public Cleansing Service Costs
For the Year Ending, 31st March, 1961.

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals
		£	£	£
<u>Revenue Account</u>				
1	Gross Expenditure			
	(i) Labour	7,421	1,729	9,150
	(ii) Transport	3,639	—	3,639
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	180	63	243
	(iv) Other Items	—	—	—
	(v) Total Gross Expenditure	11,240	1,792	13,032
2	Gross Income	36	1,291	1,327
3	Nett Cost	11,204	501	11,705
<u>Unit Costs</u>				
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4	Gross Cost per ton labour only	16 7	3 10	20 5
5	Gross Cost per ton transport only	8 2	—	8 2
6	Nett Cost (all expenditure) per ton	25 0	1 2	26 2
7	Nett Cost per 1,000 pop.	706	32	738
8	Net Cost per 1,000 premises	2,088	93	2,181
9	Nett Cost per visit (bins)		10.16 pence	

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10	Area (Statute acres) land and inland water	1,999
11	Population at 30th June, 1960	15,860
12	Total refuse collected (tons)	8,950
13	Weights (cwts) per 1,000 population per day, 365 days in the year	29.04
14	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	5,366
15	Premises from which daily collection is made	Nil
16	Frequency of collection	7 days
17	Kerbside collection, if practised, expressed as estimated percentage	—
18	Methods of Disposal	
	(a) Crude Tipping	—
	(b) Controlled Tipping	100%
	(c) Direct incineration	—
	(d) Separation and controlled tipping	—
	(e) Other methods	—

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

COMMODITY	1960						1959						1958					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	150	3	—	1,257	6	—	143	15	0	1,286	18	0	145	10	0	1,227	15	0
Other Salvage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	2	0	0
Kitchen Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrap Metal	—	10	—	2	10	0	—	2	—	3	10	0	2	2	0	10	8	0
TOTALS	150	13	—	1,259	16	0	153	17	0	1,290	8	0	147	15	0	1,240	3	0
Trade Refuse	543	9	—	55	—	—	571	18	0	55	0	0	550	4	0	58	0	0

Refuse Disposal—Tipping.

Our arrangements for disposing of all refuse by controlled tipping were continued.

As reported last year tipping is now taking place on the south side of the Barnsley - Sheffield railway and it is estimated that this site will be filled by the end of 1961.

Efforts must now be resumed to obtain the area occupied by Cinder Cottage and the adjoining allotments. If we are successful in securing this area it will, when finally levelled, round off the Sports Arena and playing fields.

The Council decided to make provision in the 1961-62 estimates for the purchase of a tracked angle dozer for tip control. The tipping sites mentioned above are extremely difficult to level and the Councils decision to obtain a crawler tractor to carry out this work is a most necessary and commendable one.

Refuse Disposal—Salvage.

As in previous years the collection of salvage has continued as an integral part of the Public Cleansing Service.

The amount of salvage collected was almost exactly the same as in 1959, although the amount sold was slightly less, this was due to the fact that owing to transport difficulties the day of despatch to the mills was brought forward to the middle instead of the end of the month.

The department is still using two hand operated paper baling presses which were designed and built by us during the war.

It is hoped that when the new Stores Yard and garage is completed, the salvage depot will be moved from the present old building to the pre-fabricated garage near Milton Road. With an electricity supply a mechanical paper baler can be installed, with a resultant saving of time and labour.

Details of Refuse Collection Costs For the year ending 31st March, 1961.

<u>Item</u>	£	s.	d.
Wages	7,115	1	11
National Insurance	278	15	0
Superannuation	26	13	7
Drivers' Wagers	1,612	4	5
National Insurance	56	1	9
Superannuation	—	—	—
Licences and Insurances	236	6	0
Petrol, Oil etc.	544	3	7

Repairs to motors, wages	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	15	4
Repairs to motors, materials	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	14	11
Depreciation of vehicles	.....	.....	.....	.....	439	12	10
Tools and Implements	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	0
Protective clothing	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	17	11
Fuel, light, water	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	19	4
Trade refuse bins	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	9
Gross Cost					11,239	7	4
Income					54	0	0
Nett Cost					11,185	7	4

Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs
year ending 31st March, 1961.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	1,685	2	4			
National Insurance	42	10	9			
Superannuation	1	14	9			
				1,729	7	10
Tools and Implements	10	0	3			
Maintenance	10	0	0			
Rent, Rates etc.	5	0	0			
Baling Wire, Bags etc.	43	0	11			
Loan Charges	—	—	—			
				63	1	2
Gross Costage				1,792	9	0
Revenue				1,273	5	11
Nett Cost				519	3	1

Departmental Revenue

The following is a detailed list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year.

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
(a) Refuse Collection						
Trade Refuse charges	—	—	—	54	0	0
(b) Refuse Disposal						
Tipping Fees	—	—	—	13	10	0
(c) Salvage						
Baled Waste Paper	150	3	0	1,257	5	11
Metals		10	0	2	10	0
	150	13	0	1,327	5	11

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Housing.	Nature of Inspection.	No. of Visits paid.
	Housing and Public Health Acts	412
	Verminous Premises	42
	Miscellaneous Housing	42
	Housing Works in Progress	47
	Houses let in Lodgings	8
	Caravans	62
Food Inspection.		
	Butchers	33
	Fishmongers and Poulterers	52
	Grocers	58
	Greengrocers and Fruiterers	23
	Ice Cream Premises	39
	Miscellaneous Food Visits	17
	Food Preparing Premises	52
	Food Shops and Stalls	43
	Restaurants	7
	Fried Fish Shops	29
	Bakehouses	16
	Hawkers	39
	Licensed Premises	35
Visits in connection with Sampling		
	Milk—Bacteriological Examination	6
	Food and Drugs	64
	Ice Cream Sampling	78
Infectious Disease		
	Inquiries and Disinfection	40
	Miscellaneous	24
General Sanitation		
	Water Supply	73
	Drainage	56
	Stables and Piggeries	18
	Factories	68
	Workshops	23
	Workplaces	22
	Public Conveniences	24
	Theatres and Places of Entertainment	8
	Refuse Collection	46
	Refuse Disposal	43
	Rats and Mice	132
	Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	16
	Interviews	923
	Salvage	28

Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Smoke Observations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Atmospheric Pollution	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790
Total No. of Inspections							3,492

Table VI shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions prejudicial to health.

TABLE VI
Number of Notices Served.

Notices	Out-standing 31/12/59	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in default	Out-standing 31/12/60
Informal	42	61	54	—	49
Statutory	5	48	24	—	29
Totals	47	109	78	—	78

During the year 283 complaints were reported as follows :—

Nature of Complaint	No. Received
Dilapidations	18
Choked Drains	65
Choked Street Gully	2
Choked Sewers	2
Defective Drains	3
Rats and Mice	125
Verminous Premises	6
Defective W.C. Pedestal	1
Defective W.C. Cistern	2
Water in Cellar	4
Miscellaneous	3
Cockroaches	42
Defective Sinks	1
Insufficient Water Supply	2
Defective Drain Inspection Chambers	1
Smells	2
Defective W.C. Compartment	2
Defective Pail Closet	2
283	

HOUSING.

The following table shows the numbers and types of the various properties owned by the Council.

PRE-WAR					
Four Bedroomed type houses	....	....	....	....	20
Three Bedroomed houses	....	....	....	....	1,056
Two Bedroom Old Aged People's Bungalows	....	....	....	....	131
One Bedroom Old Aged People's Bungalows	....	....	....	....	30
TOTAL					1,237
POST-WAR					
Three Bedroomed type houses	....	....	....	....	418
Two Bedroomed houses	....	....	....	....	110
Two Bedroomed Flats	....	....	....	....	56
Two Bedroom Old Aged People's Bungalows	....	....	....	....	114
Two Bedroom type pre-fabricated Bungalows	....	....	....	....	233
Houses bought for modernisation	....	....	....	....	32
One Bedroom Old Aged People's Bungalows	....	....	....	....	3
TOTAL					966
TOTAL PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR					2,203

The following table gives the numbers and types of Council Houses in the various wards.

	Hoyland Common	St. Peter's	Hoyland	Elsecar	Totals
Houses					
4 Bedroom	—	20	—	—	20
3 Bedroom	214	451	533	276	1,474
2 Bedroom	—	—	110	—	110
TOTAL	214	471	643	276	1,604
Bungalows					
2 Bedroom	73	32	94	46	245
1 Bedroom	—	—	33	—	33
TOTAL	73	32	127	46	278
Prefabs	70	—	10	153	233
TOTAL	70	—	10	153	233
Flats	—	—	56	—	56
TOTAL	—	—	56	—	56
Acquired Dwellings	—	2	20	10	32
TOTAL	—	2	20	10	32
GRAND TOTAL	357	505	856	485	2,203

GENERAL.

During the year there were twenty-four representations of individually unfit houses made, twelve houses actually demolished and one house closed. The temporary recession in Council house building has limited the number of slum clearance houses dealt with; however plans are going forward for the commencement of new housing schemes.

It is a matter of regret that the project for small bungalows for old aged persons at Hoyland Road, Hoyland Common has been held up.

During the year the Council decided to press forward with improvements to the seventy Arcon prefabricated bungalows at Hoyland Common. The improvements to consist of recladding the shell with bricks, boarding the roof and covering with rubberoid tiles, new fireplaces with brick flues and new windows. At the end of the year about thirty had been completed, the new "face lift" proving most attractive in appearance.

Fifteen houses were built by private enterprise, there were no houses built by the local authority during the year.

Small Dwellings Aquisition Acts.

During the year there were twenty-four applications for advances under the terms of the above mentioned acts. Twenty-three applications were approved involving a total amount of £15,945.

Improvement Grants.

Thirty applications were received for improvement grants in connection with thirty houses. All were approved, the total amount of the grants was £2,377 14s. 3d.

Building Bye-laws.

One hundred and fifty-seven plans were passed by the Council during the year ended 1960.

These included fifteen houses, twenty-three bungalows and ninety-three garages and greenhouses.

The remainder of the plans consisted mainly of garden huts etc., for Council owned property.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Applications for the various forms required for the administration of the Rent Act has again fallen considerably, as will be seen below :—

Part 1—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

	1957	1958	1959	1960
1 Number of applications for Certificates	61	25	13	7
2 Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	—	—	—	—
3 Number of decisions to issue Certificates				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	—	—	—	—
(b) in respect of all defects	57	24	13	7
4 Number of undertakings given by landlords under para. 5 of the first schedule	31	11	3	2
5 Number of undertakings refused by L.A. under proviso to para. 5 of the first schedule	—	—	—	—
6 Number of Certificates issued	19	17	9	4

Part II—Application for Cancellation of Certificates.

7 Application by landlord to L.A. for Cancellation of Certificates	5	15	2	—
8 Objection by tenants to cancellation of Certificates	1	3	—	—
9 Decisions by L.A. to cancel in spite of tenants objection	—	—	—	—
10 Certificates cancelled by L.A.	4	12	2	—

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

(Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

Sausage and Cooked Meats.

There are fifteen premises registered under the provisions of section 16 for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

During the year a Divisional Food and Drugs Officer of the West Riding County Council obtained a sample of beef sausages from a local Butcher.

As a result of the report of the Public Analyst, the Butcher was prosecuted and fined for selling beef sausages which were deficient in meat content.

Ice Cream.

Three applications were received during the year to retail ice cream from shop premises making a total of sixty-seven premises now registered.

Thirty-nine samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological grading and were classified as follows :—

Provisional Grade					Number
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

(General Powers) ACT, 1951.

Registration of Food Hawkers

At the end of the year there were twenty-seven vehicles registered under the provisions of the above mentioned Act.

All the vehicles are provided with insulated containers for hot water, and wash bowls attached to the containers.

Also soap, towels and nail brushes and first aid outfits are provided.

Food Hygiene Regulations

No contravention of the Clean Food Byelaws were noted during the many inspections of food premises.

Fortunately food hygiene is now an important sales factor and seldom is it necessary to take traders to task for offences in the shop, however it is not always the same in other parts of the premises.

It is pleasing to note the increased use of refrigerators, refrigerated counter displays etc., even in the smallest of shop premises. In this connection however temperature control for the prevention of spoilage and the limitation of bacterial multiplication is not sufficiently understood and more education in this aspect is needed.

The classification of the various food shops, licensed premises etc., are as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners	3
Cafes and Canteens	15
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	80
Retail Fishmonger	1
Fried Fish Fryers	10
Sweet and Ice Cream Retailers	47
Butchers	22
Flour Miller	1
Ice Cream Manufacturer	1
Greengrocers	12
Licensed Premises	22
Licensed Clubs	7
Wholesale Grocers	1

Since the dismantling of the Council's refuse destructor all condemned foods have been disposed of by burial on the refuse disposal tips.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Under the terms of section 3 (1) of the Act each Local Authority were required to review and, after consultation with such organisations as appeared to the Authority to represent the interests concerned to report to the Minister on :—

(a) the existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons; and

(b) the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or are likely to become available to meet those requirements.

The butchers of the district were consulted and a report was presented to the Council setting out the whole position in detail.

The Council duly considered the report and having regard, amongst other things, to the fact that Sheffield ten miles to the South, Barnsley seven miles to the North and Rotherham six miles to the South-East have Public Abattoirs, decided that the present facilities are adequate.

UNSOUND FOOD

Inspections of food to ascertain its fitness numbered 143. Details of food found to be unfit and surrendered by the owners are set out below.

There were no cases where powers of seizure were used.

Canned Foods.	Cans	lbs.
Tongue	6	6
Corned Beef	46	142
Chopped Pork	15	12
Stewed Steak	24	20
Steak and Kidney Pudding	4	4
Corned Mutton	1	6
Luncheon Meat	49	141
Ham	22	81
Tomatoes	142	142
Peas	8	4
Baked Beans	31	20
Lamb Chops	3	3
Cream	8	3
Milk	14	8
Steak and Vegetables	9	8
Apricots	3	3
Pineapples	16	16
Oranges	13	8
Peaches	6	7
Pears	4	4
Strawberries	1	1
Cherries	2	2
Fruit Salad	4	3
Bilberries	1	1
Prunes	18	9
Grapefruit	2	2
Rice Pudding	8	5
Salad Cream	2	1
Lemon Curd	5	5
Salmon	11	5
Pilchards	11	6
Shrimps	13	3
Carrots	14	8
Sild	6	2
Soup	14	9
Broth	3	2
Spaghetti	2	2
Herring Roe	3	1

Creamed Rice	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Crab	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1
Pickles	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15
Sauce	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17
Total				547	.....	.....	741

Other Food.								lbs.
Cheese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Sausages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Ham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Bacon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Lift of Beef	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Pork Pies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1958

Eleven persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1958.

Milk Supply.

The whole of the milk sold in the district is designated milk, being pasteurised, tuberculin tested, or sterilized milk.

One producer-retailer with farm premises outside the district delivers tuberculin tested milk bottled at his own farm.

The remaining milk supply mainly pasteurised or tuberculin tested is delivered by three registered distributors who retail bottled milk which has been supplied from the large dairies operating pasteurising plants. In addition six shopkeepers were registered for the sale of sterilised milk from their shop premises.

One supplementary licence to retail tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk, two to retail pasteurised milk and one to retail sterilised milk were obtained for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows :—

Bacteriological Milk Samples

Type	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
Tuberculin Tested	1	.....	Nil
Sterilised	1	.....	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	1	.....	Nil

Chemical Examination of Milk

The work in connection with the sampling of milk under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1955 is administered by the West Riding County Council by whose authority I am appointed Sampling Officer.

The County Council bear the cost of the analyses and provide any legal assistance which may be necessary. Thirty-two samples were submitted for analysis (details are given in table below) all of which were formal samples.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

No. of Sample	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Preservatives
146	12.38	3.65	8.73	Nil
147	11.98	3.40	8.58	„
148	12.60	3.80	8.80	„
149	12.32	3.60	8.72	„
150	11.98	3.40	8.58	„
151	12.02	3.40	8.62	„
152	Broken	in	Transit	„
153	12.00	3.40	8.60	„
154	12.22	3.60	8.62	„
155	12.20	3.55	8.65	„
156	12.12	3.55	8.57	„
157	12.19	3.50	8.69	„
158	Broken	in	Transit	„
159	12.00	3.40	8.60	„
160	12.32	3.80	8.52	„
161	12.08	3.10	8.98	„
162	12.10	3.50	8.60	„
163	12.63	3.40	9.23	„
164	12.92	4.40	8.52	„
165	12.46	3.80	8.66	„
166	12.58	3.70	8.88	„
167	12.48	3.55	8.93	„
168	12.43	3.80	8.63	„
169	12.50	3.60	8.90	„
170	12.30	3.60	8.70	„
171	12.26	3.60	8.66	„
172	12.26	3.70	8.56	„
173	12.81	4.20	8.61	„
174	11.83	3.30	8.53	„
175	12.38	3.60	8.78	„
176	12.30	3.55	8.75	„
177	12.66	3.60	9.06	„
Minimum Required Standards	11.50 %	3 %	8.5 %	„

DESTRUCTION of RATS, MICE and OTHER PESTS.

Rodent Control.

During the year there were one hundred and twenty-five complaints of infestation by rats and mice, one hundred and thirty-two visits were made to the various premises

Poisons used included :—

“Zinc Phosphide
Arsenic
Red Squill”

The rodenticide “Warfarin” is the main poison in operation at present.

The assistance of the department is frequently sought by the occupiers of premises in connection with many types of infestation.

The following premises were treated with either D.D.T. or Gammexane and recently the new insecticide Malathion has been used with favourable results.

<u>Infestation</u>	<u>Council Houses</u>	<u>Other Houses</u>
Cockroaches	16	42
Silverfish	9	15
Fleas	1	2
Wasps	1	1
Earwigs	3	0
Bed Bugs	4	6
Furniture Beetles	0	3
Flies	9	10
Spider Beetles	0	4

Tenants of infested houses availed themselves of the service which was established some years ago, whereby small quantities of insecticidal powders and liquids were issued free of charge.

This service is one which is greatly appreciated and whilst the older type of infestation has almost been eliminated we are constantly being asked for advice and assistance in dealing with new types of insect pests.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspection and Supervision of Workplaces.

1. Factories.

There were 113 routine inspections of the factories, workshops and workplaces in the district under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937 to 1959.

The factories at present on our register are classified as follows :—

Baking and Confectionery	.....	.....	.....	3
Boot Repairs	.....	.....	.....	7
Brick Manufacture	.....	.....	.....	1
Builders Yards	.....	.....	.....	6
Coal Mines	.....	.....	.....	4
Coal Gas	.....	.....	.....	2
Coal Merchants	.....	.....	.....	8
Clothing	.....	.....	.....	1
Engineering	.....	.....	.....	1
Food Preparation	.....	.....	.....	7
Joinery	.....	.....	.....	7
Metal Founding	.....	.....	.....	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs	.....	.....	.....	9
Plumbing	.....	.....	.....	5
Ice Cream	.....	.....	.....	1
Funeral Undertaker	.....	.....	.....	1
Photography	.....	.....	.....	1
Saw Mill	.....	.....	.....	1
Tubular Steel Furniture	.....	.....	.....	3
Dental Technician	.....	.....	.....	1
Car Battery Maker	.....	.....	.....	1
Flour Mill	.....	.....	.....	1
Watch and Clock Repairs	.....	.....	.....	1
Television and Radio Repairs	.....	.....	.....	2
Warehousing	.....	.....	.....	2
Paper Baling	.....	.....	.....	1
Upholsterer	.....	.....	.....	1
Welding and Car Spraying	.....	.....	.....	1
Building Operations and Work of Engineering Construction	.....	.....	.....	8

Inspections and action taken in respect of these premises are summarised as follows :—

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

1. **INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	30	68	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	46	23	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	12	22	—	—
TOTAL	88	113	—	—

2. Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				cases in Number of which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilatioi (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drailage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or def.	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	4	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-work-in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(1)						
Wearing Making etc., apparel Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—	—

Under all other headings as stated in the schedule the return is “nil”.

J. MAIN RUSSEL.

Medical Officer of Health.

31st Dec., 1960.

4. Shops—General.

Thirty visits were made during the year. One case was found where unsatisfactory conditions existed and this was dealt with by informal action.

5. Hairdressers and Barbers.

During the year two applications were received from persons for the registration of their premises.

There is now a total of twenty-three premises where the business of hairdresser or barber is carried on and is registered under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

6. Shops—Pet Animals.

Two applications for licences were received during the year. These were granted subject to suitable conditions.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Mr. W. G. Danks, my Chief Public Health Inspector, reports :—

“Hoyland is a Coal Mining area, the great majority of the tenants of the Councils two thousand or so houses are coal miners or are connected in some way with the Mining Industry. Miners receive, as part of their wages, cheap coal (9 - 12 tons per year) and until some acceptable formula can be devised whereby miners may be supplied with free or cheap smokeless fuel, gas or electricity, comparable with the cash value of their concessionary coal, it appears that smokeless zones cannot be properly and effectively secured in the mining areas. So far as the collieries are concerned, Elsecar Main Colliery will be completely electrified by the end of July, 1961 and it is anticipated that seven out of the eight boilers will be discontinued and one boiler retained for space heating etc. At Rockingham Colliery the existing sprinkler stokers will be replaced by modern chain grate stokers, alterations carried out to the flues and damper arrangements and a smoke density recorder and alarm bell installed.

The daily Smoke Filter and Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide instruments situated at the Stores Yard, West Street and the Sewage Works at Elsecar respectively have run efficiently during the year and have provided much helpful and interesting data as will be seen in the following pages.

There is a saying that what goes up must come down, this is true at least where soot is concerned, our Soot Deposit Gauge recorded that during the year an average of 509.42 tons of soot per square mile fell. The district covers an area of 3.12 square miles so it would appear that somewhere around 1,589 tons of soot fell on Hoyland Nether during 1960. This of course sounds, and in fact is, far from satisfactory, but soot deposited measured in tons is tangible and can be graphically portrayed in peoples minds as a huge pile of material. What is more disturbing and far more difficult to portray is the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. Measurement of smoke expressed in milligrammes per cubic metre or sulphur dioxide in parts per million does not convey much to the average person, but to see a filter paper two inches in diameter after seventy cubic feet of air has been pumped through it in twenty-four hours and to observe how black it is strikes one much more forcibly”.

STORES YARD	SMOKE Milligrams per Cubic Metre					SULPHUR DIOXIDE Parts per 100 Million			
	Month	Wind Direction W.	Highest Daily Average 80	Prevailing Wind W.	Monthly Average 38	Wind Direction N.W.	Highest Daily Average 8.9	Prevailing Wind W.	Monthly Average 3.3
January	S.	74	S.	37	S.	9.5	S.	3.7
February	N.W.	50	N.E.	23	S.W.	15.4	N.E.	3.2
March	N.E.	40	S.	21	S.	8.0	S.	3.7
April	N.E.	30	S.	16	S.	8.9	S.	4.3
May	N.E.	18	S.	10	N.	11.5	S.	4.6
June	N.W.	21	W.	11	W.	11.1	W.	4.0
July	N.W.	22	N.W.	12	N.W.	8.6	N.W.	2.9
August	S.	26	N.W.	16	S.	5.7	N.W.	3.1
September	N.W.	36	N.W.	19	N.W.	4.7	N.W.	1.7
October	S.	65	S.	27	S.W.	5.5	S.	1.8
November	N.W.	75	N.W.	39	N.W.	7.0	N.W.	2.7
December								

SEWAGE WORKS		SMOKE Milligrams per Cubic Metre				SULPHUR DIOXIDE Parts per 100 Million			
Month	Wind Direction	Highest Daily Average	Prevailing Wind	Monthly Average	Wind Direction	Highest Daily Average	Prevailing Wind	Monthly Average	
January	69	W.	27	W.	10.7	W.	4.1	
February	65	S.	27	N.E.	13.1	S.	6.4	
March	44	N.E.	12	N.W.	8.8	N.E.	4.0	
April	39	S.	17	S.	9.6	S.	4.9	
May	28	S.	10	N.	9.0	S.	5.0	
June	16	S.	6	S.E.	16.1	S.	6.0	
July	13	W.	7	W.	11.0	W.	4.8	
August	20	N.W.	10	N.W.	14.6	N.W.	3.8	
September	20	N.W.	13	S.W.	8.3	N.W.	4.4	
October	39	N.W.	14	S.	7.9	N.W.	4.2	
November	66	S.	24	S.	14.0	S.	5.6	
December	96	N.W.	44	S.W.	14.5	N.W.	6.7	

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGE.

Month	Period of Exposure in Days	Monthly Rain Deposit in Inches	Total Water Insoluble Matter in Tons/Sq. M.	Total Water Soluble in Tons/Sq. M.	Total Solids in Tons/Sq. M.	Total Tonnage on District	Prevailing Wind
January	32	4.35	13.17	7.40	20.57	64.21	W.
February	28	2.09	8.90	5.50	14.40	44.96	S.
March	31	1.73	10.60	8.47	19.07	59.93	N.E.
April	31	0.75	7.67	5.07	12.74	39.74	S.
May	30	1.26	9.70	5.47	15.17	47.33	S.
June	30	0.55	8.80	3.64	12.44	30.79	S.
July	33	3.03	5.40	4.47	9.87	38.81	W.
August	29	3.66	4.50	5.44	9.94	31.01	N.W.
September	30	3.31	4.74	4.50	9.24	28.82	N.W.
October	31	6.19	7.47	8.47	15.94	49.73	N.W.
November	30	3.74	5.10	6.20	11.30	35.28	S.
December	33	2.68	6.44	6.00	12.44	33.81	N.W.
TOTALS	368	33.34	92.49	70.63	163.12	509.42	—
Monthly Average	30.7	2.78	7.71	5.89	13.59	42.45	—

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Caravan Site

Before the Council decided in 1950 to license a site at Upper Hoyland, under the terms of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for residential caravans, much thought and consideration was given to the question. Eventually it was felt that although the size and structure of caravans fall far short of the ideal standard of good living accommodation, a modern trailer caravan did, in fact, constitute a separate living unit and as such was more to be desired by young married couples than living with in-laws or sharing accommodation with little or no privacy.

During the year that decision of the Council's has been amply justified by the passing of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The Act was very necessary in order to terminate the use of unsatisfactory sites and to lay down standards for acceptable sites. The importance for local authorities in the matter of controlling undesirable caravan sites was high-lighted by the case in Egham in 1958 when one hundred and fifty caravans were retained on a site within the London green belt for a considerable period despite the legal efforts of all the local authorities concerned.

The new Act has been framed to avoid such happenings in the future.

The scale of the problem is large; in the Country as a whole some sixty thousand caravans provide homes for about one hundred and fifty thousand people and a further one hundred and twenty thousand caravans are used as holiday accommodation.

LITTER.

It has been agreed that an additional fifty litter bins be obtained. It is hoped that the bins will be sited during 1961, it is to be hoped they will be used.

My Chief Public Health Inspector concludes by stating :—

On the whole a satisfactory year, nothing spectacular, but public health work in general is a quiet but steady progress towards a better standard of living.

With which I agree.

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